The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XIV. Saturday, December 7, 1799. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 11, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Bre"thren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designated in writing to the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located,

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, agreeably to the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Unseated Lands.

THE owners of *Unseated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said Lands for the years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798 are paid into the hands of* JOHN WILKINS, *Esquire, County Treasurer, on or before the 25th day of February next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.*

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING,
JAMES ROBINSON, } *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m

LOST,

LAST Spring in the Borough of Pittsburgh or on the road to Monton's run, a BOND given by Alexander Fowler to Robert Clark, for Nine hundred and Fifty dollars, dated the first day of October 1797. Whoever finds it and delivers it to the Printer of this Gazette, shall receive Two Dollars Reward. November 7, 1799.

N. B. Payment being stopped it can be of no use to any person but the owner.

BLANKS

For sale at this printing-office.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

WAS delivered to the post-master here, in the post office, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th past, a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4320, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thousand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleasants, and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been suppressed in a post office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither stopped, molested nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes and stop them: and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have five hundred dollars reward, and no questions asked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburgh, Virginia, 9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requested to publish the above, and we will pay. W. & S.

Fredericksburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertisement published last Tuesday, by Messrs. Wilson and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertisement seems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following statement of facts, which I can support by testimony, will at once remove the impression of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjust publication.

Mr. Swann, of the house of Wilson and Swann came to the post office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. and he delivered me a letter. I asked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his presence (as he stood some considerable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as usual, and sent from this office.

How Messrs. Wilson and Swann came by their information that the letter was suppressed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Those Printers in the United States who publish Messrs. Wilson and Swann's advertisement, will be so obliging as to insert this, and apply for payment to W. W.

THE subscriber having explored the Land laid off for satisfying the Warrants due to *Officers and Soldiers*, who served in the war between the United States of America and Great Britain—proposes to locate WARRANTS to the best advantage, on being allowed a reasonable compensation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not less than 4000 acres can be registered or located, he will receive any number of Warrants less than that amount, and class them with others, so as to make up the quantity required.

HE ALSO

Proposes to attend on the Land some time after locating, and shew any section in which he may be employed.

Letters or Warrants addressed to Alexander Addison, esquire, *Pittsburgh*, or Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin, merchant, Pittsburgh, until the 1st day of February next, or to the subscriber at Washington, (Pennsylvania) any time previous to the 17th December—and from that day until the 12th day of February next, at the post office, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

November 16, 1799. t. F. 12.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh for the County of Westmoreland, on the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine. Present, John Baird, William Jack, and John Irwin, Esqrs. Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John B. Leonard, an insolvent debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas for Westmoreland county, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of such persons, and subjoining a list of his creditors and effects on oath. The Court appoint the second Monday in December next, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct, that notice of this order and application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and in the Farmers Register, published at Greensburgh, two weeks successively, the last of which to be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY last night from the subscriber, an apprentice to the tinner trade by the name of JOHN HORN, about 19 years old, dark complexion, marked much with the small pox; had on when he went away, a green cloth short coat, a cross barred cassimer jacket, and a pair of striped linsey overalls, and a new felt hat; he took with him several other kinds of clothing. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to his master, or secures him in any gaol, so that he can get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences, paid by

JOHN HAMSHER.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1799.

Public Entertaiment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, travellers, and the public in general, that he has lately removed from Stoystown, to the town of Somerset, on the glade road, where he has opened a commodious TAVERN, at the sign of the WAGGON, adjoining the centre square, and has on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of the BEST LIQUORS and all other necessary articles of entertainment: to prove which, he invites the public to COME and TRY.

JOHN WEBSTER.

Somerset, 4th November, 1799.

N B. The tavern heretofore occupied by the subscriber in Stoystown, is now in the possession of George Graham, where travellers and others may be entertained as usual.

6w J. W.

New Tavern at Chilicothe,

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the sign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of said Town, where Travellers and others may be supplied with every thing necessary for their accommodation, and supplies for their journey thro' the wilderness.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

Gabriel Dubac,

HAS as usual, for Sale, a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.* also, a quantity of excellent *LEAD*, all of which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

He offers for sale the HOUSE he now occupies, on moderate terms, for approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1799. 9t.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh, did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Franklin, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted: This is therefore to forewarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1798.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh, for the county of Westmoreland, on the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. Present, John Baird, William Jack and John Irwin, Esquires, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Charles Barr, an Insolvent Debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, praying for the benefit of the Laws made for the relief of such persons, and subjoining a list of his creditors and effects on oath. The Court appoint the second Monday in December next, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice of this order on his application, be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and in the Farmer's Register printed at Greensburgh, for two weeks successively, the last of which to be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Military Land Warrants,

by the subscriber.—Those who hold warrants for any number of acres under four thousand, are by a law of the United States deprived of locating them, and after December 1801, all warrants issued for military services are for ever debarred. A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1799. tf.

From the Commercial Advertizer.

THE ITINERANT PREACHER.

* * * * * *"He sent to his Princes, even to Benhail and to Obediah, and to Zechariah and Nathaniel, and to Michaiah, to TEACH in the cities of Judah."*

AMONG the various concerns which claim the attention of Government, few are more interesting than Education. Conscious of this Jehoshaphat, immediately upon his ascension to the throne, after having reconciled the distracted affairs of Judah, sent Teachers into the cities, to enlighten the mind and improve the heart of his subjects. He also sent Priests and Levites to instruct in Doctrinal and Moral subjects. The instructions of Jehoshaphat were attended with happy success. Judah under his reign became united, wealthy and powerful: she commanded veneration, respect, and homage, from all the neighbouring nations. Her men of valour were encreased to one million hundred and sixty thousand; her cities, ware-houses multiplied, and all her affairs flourished under the auspices of a king who prized letters.

In tracing the history of Government we find those most prosperous and happy, who bestowed the most labour in cultivating the arts and sciences. Liberty is the offspring of Government, the fair daughter of Literature. Wherever learning flourishes, there liberty will rear her standard.

Various have been the attempts, and unabated the endeavours of many, to found in this country a national institution, for the instruction of youth; but all have failed through the want of that efficacy, which can only be derived from our national legislature. If we peruse the public speeches of our chief magistrate, we cannot believe, that he is unmindful of the interests of literature. "Science and morals," he, are the great pillars upon which this country has been raised to its present populatic opulence and prosperity, and these alone can advance, support and preserve it." These assertions to which every candid mind will subscribe. The President has taken occasion to invite the attention of Congress to this subject more than once; but 'tis to be lamented, his invitations have not in this respect, met with compliance. No instructors have been sent forth by them, to teach in our cities.

While Congress have been active and vigilant to encourage labour, animate industry, protect commerce, by establishing a mint, building cities, erecting forts, creating a navy, organizing an army, the interest of literature has passed unnoticed. The important concern of educating and disciplining citizens has not been deemed of consequence sufficient to merit legislative consideration. At present no teacher can instruct in our cities under the direction and patronage of government; but parents, tutors and pupils are at liberty to study that "which seemeth right in their own eyes." Hence parents are unable to procure good schools, and their children have not the opportunity of literal improvement: for teachers being under no legal restrictions, feel no great degree of professional responsibility—any man being permitted to teach without discrimination, or even qualification; many have undertaken who were unfit to be employed, being themselves moral Hypocrites, and aliens to the commonwealth of letters, have rendered the profession of a schoolmaster contemptible.

"While quacks and empirics of the art succeed,
Professional worth at every pore must bleed."

True we have some Teachers illustrating the remarks of Epaminondas, who said that "no office could give dignity to him who held it, but that he who held it might give dignity to any office," yet these instances are rare, for men are more frequently governed by ambition, than by disinterested and patriotic motives. 'Tis difficult to find at the present day, an example equalling the stern virtues of Plutarch: one, when commissioner of sewers and of the buildings, was contented with the employment, considering that in things of this nature, the *public utility* takes off the disgrace; that the meanness of the office he sustained, the greater was the compliment he paid to the public. We find, however, few Plutarchs at present. Men are actuated by motives of a different complexion.

An ambitious desire of opulence has too often prompted the world to give the preference to those offices which are productive of the greatest emolument and power; and unfortunate for society, these too often give the only prescriptive claim to respectability and worth—while those who are engaged in business less productive, though equally useful, have but a slender title to that respect and esteem which is ever grateful to the feeling heart. The only consolation that can support the feelings of a neglected and disrespected citizen who is useful and industrious, is a consciousness that the paths of virtue, though hedged with thorns and briars, are nevertheless bestrewed with mental joys and satisfaction, leading directly to the gates of felicity.

There is no axiom in Euclid more true than that the profession which is most respected and patronized will be most cheerfully embraced and pursued. It will be honoured with the best talents and dignified with the most approved characters. For public patronage and approbation are the most powerful incentives to activity, fidelity and perseverance. They command the improved heart and call into action the noblest energies of the enlightened mind.

It will therefore ever merit the attention of the legislator in regulating professions to demand acquirements, in proportion to the duties devolving upon the candidate in the functions of his office. Merit, then will constitute the true distinction, and real worth have its share of patronage.

Were attornies and physicians admitted to practice, without legislative controul or any previous clerkship, their professions would, no doubt, soon sink into public contempt: but regulated by the legislature, the bar or the faculty, they are respectable. Will any citizen believe, that either of these professions are more valuable than that of a teacher? How is it then that the former are respected and the latter disregarded? I answer because men of every description, kindred, tongue and nation, are promiscuously employed to teach in our capital cities!

THE ITINERANT PREACHER.

LATEST
Foreign Occurrences.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 10.

...day the Porte received intelligence, ...e Muftapha Pacha affifted by the Anglo ...nd Turkish fleets, had taken Aboukir ...tta, in Egypt. The Allied fleets have ...ned a communication in Egypt; the ...oops are marching against Alexandria, ...appears to have been effected towards ...g Egypt. Several facks with ears of ...e enemy as are killed, are arrived here. ...nd Segnior has preſented the Tartar, ...ght this intelligence, with a valuable ...d a penſion for life.

...moment a ſhip arrived here from St. ...Acre, having a number of Turks on ...ho were wounded in the battle of Abou...hich Sir Sidney Smith commanded the ...was very obſtinate and bloody. A great ...fell on both ſides, and 1500 French were ...e ſword.

...Captain Pacha with his fleet is ſtill near ...Dannelles. Several Ruſſian ſhips of war ...aved in the Black Sea, with ammunition ...combined fleets. Some ſtrangers have ...eſted here, as ſpies from the French.

...Frenchmen who ſome time ago attempt...fire to all the ſhips in our harbour, and ...damage of a million and an half of piaſ...ve been executed.

...Paris letters of the 10th inſtant contain a ...ation of that active Miniſter Bernadotte, ...French Generals Commanders in Chief; ...hat "if victory, for ſome time faithleſs, ...ed to return to the banners of the Re... the Directory knew all the cauſe of this ...journment; the armies have ſtruggled a...favourable climates, againſt the horrors ..., treaſon, and all the calamities combin...daſhed on our country by the Genius of ...Revolution. I have conceived and felt ...nation—the ſubſiſtence of the ſoldiers car... and robbed—inſtead of clothes they re...pideous rags, pay in arrears, the cavalry ...d; the hoſpitals forſaken; the artillery ...ed, all the parts of ſervice delivered to ...ization.

...let the armies rely on the juſtice of its ...ates: tell them the ſpeedy reſult of their ...nts. Their pay ſhall be ſettled, their ...ce ſecured; the cavalry ſhall be remount... artillery ſhall be put in motion; ſuffici...ds in fine, ſhall nouriſh war, until war ...iſh itſelf again," &c. &c.

...e of the Engliſh mails had arrived at Ham...ſt night, but it was reported, that two ... were at Cuxhaven in the morning.

MILAN, Auguſt 29.

...erday morning the head quarters of the ...Ruſſian army were ſtill at Aſti, from ... they are, however, ſoon to be remov...

...the preſent poſition of the allied armies, ...t be concluded, that an attack by Gener...pionet upon Piedmont is expected from ... of Grenoble. He is ſaid to have collect...my of 25,000 men, which conſiſts, how...oſtly of new conſcripts. The inhabitants ...valleys of Luzerna and St. Martino, in ...nt, towards France, are all under arms, ...e declared againſt the French.

...ral Kray, the deliverer of Italy, who has ...ere ſince Monday, ſet off this morning for ..., from whence he will bring back to Acqui ...ſion of the army, which he was to have ... the Valais, the danger in that quarter ...over. The two battalions of Belgiojoſo, ...were garriſoned here, will leave us to day, ...e to be replaced by two battalions of ...

...table letters ſtate that a formidable revo... has broken out in the Genoeſe; that the ...are carrying off their cannon from Genoa, ...hence they have taken 13 of the principal ...ants as hoſtages.

...dreadful want of all the neceſſaries of life ...the people to deſpair, and accelerates the ... of the French.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, September 1.

...counter orders which General Kray has ...ly received not to proceed to Switzerland, ...given in conſequence of the new arrange... according to which the army of Italy is to ...entirely of Imperial troops; that of Swit...d will be compoſed of Ruſſians and troops ... pay of England.

DEAL, September 1.

...his morning his Royal Highneſs, Prince ...am of Glouceſter, embarked on board the ...eſis frigate, for Holland.

ALKMAER, September 1.

...he battle of yeſterday laſted till 4 o'clock in ...afternoon, and coſt a great many lives on ...ſides. Notwithſtanding our attack did not ...ly ſucceed, we gained more than we loſt, ...the army is advanced a league and an half ...er. If all the troops had done their duty, ...ell as the greater part, we might have gained ...nal victory. But part of the Batavian ...ps, who are unworthy of the name, through ...ardice or treachery fruſtrated our hopes. One ...he battalions in particular, cauſed the lines, ...ch had already been carried by Dumonceau, ... abandoned. This battalion is ſent back from ...Army, and 14 men, officers and privates out ... who gave the ſignal to take flight, are to

This morning our whole garriſon turned out again, and are to lie on their arms all night; probably another attack is to take place tomorrow morning early. The Engliſh do not ſtand againſt our brave defenders in the open field, they are only ſtrong behind their entrenchments. They are poſted behind the Zyp Dyke, before all the avenues to which they have raiſed batteries. But let it coſt what it may, every effort muſt be made to drive them from their entrenchments before they receive the reinforcements they are expecting.

PAVIA, September 1.

By expreſs, we have received authentic intelligence, that the Allies have conquered the Gulph of Spezzia, and taken 121 cannon.

MANHEIM, September 7.

Laſt night the bombardment of Philipſburg commenced. The roaring of cannon laſted almoſt uninterruptedly, from eleven at night till nine in the morning, ſince which, however, but few ſhots have been fired.

STRASBURG, September 7.

On the 5th inſtant, in the evening, 400 of our national guards ſet off from hence for Fort Nauban and Lauterburg. All the moveable columns in the cantons of our department have received orders to occupy the Rhine, as all the troops will march to the right bank of that river.

Yeſterday there was much fighting before Kehl, where the Auſtrians have conſiderably increaſed, but the reſult is not yet known. We have likewiſe not yet learnt any thing new from the army of the Rhine and Danube.

VIENNA, September 7.

General Beilegarde, it is ſaid, will go to the combined Armies on the Lower Rhine, as Imperial Commiſſary.

The Ruſſian General Roſenberg is recalled from the Army of Italy, to be employed in another department.

Major Hoſpenblat is arrived here as plenipotentiary of the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, to arrange ſeveral circumſtances connected with the preſent ſituation of Affairs; but principally to attempt to juſtify the treaty concluded by the Landgrave, with France. Baron Gemmingen, from Carlsruhe, is here upon the ſame buſineſs.

Accounts from Conſtantinople of the 10th ult. ſtate that the French garriſon of Damietta, hearing of the fate of their brethren in arms at Aboukir, quitted that place voluntarily. Buonaparte nearly loſt his life in an inſurrection at Gaza.—The troops he had with him in that place, amounted only to 2800 men.

The journey of the Emperor of Ruſſia to Vienna is not to take place, but the empreſs is expected here, at the nuptials of the Grand Princeſs and will remain here during the winter.

AMSTERDAM, September 10.

The rumour that Arnheim and Nimeguen were in the poſſeſſion of the troops of the hereditary prince of Orange, is wholly void of foundation. Some emigrants and peaſants in Guelders, have indeed made ſome diſturbances, but they were diſperſed by the armed citizens of Arnheim and ſome French troops.

In and before Amſterdam, at Niewerdam, &c. batteries have been raiſed, to keep off the Engliſh, in caſe they ſhould attempt to approach our city in boats from the Zuyder Sea. Citizens of the requiſition arrive here from every quarter, and proceed to Haerlem, from whence they afterwards return with marching orders to Muiden, Naardem, &c. All armed citizens who are at Haerlem and its environs, and who went thither from this and other places, are obliged to return and go to Muiden and elſewhere: the reaſon for it is not publicly known. The city of Haerlem ſuffers much from the great number of troops which are quartered there, more of whom are ſtill expected. Every houſe has received orders to prepare quarters for two, three, and four men.

Some of our public prints ſay that Admiral Storey, on delivering up his ſword, declared, he ſurrendered to the Engliſh, and not to the prince of Orange.

FRANKFORT, September 10.

The diſtreſſing report is circulated here to day that the city of Philipſburg had nearly been reduced to a heap of ruins by the bombardment of the French. The report of the garriſon having already capitulated is not credited here.

Our neighbourhood aſſumes a more warlike aſpect every day. The French ſuffer the armed inhabitants quietly to advance. They have not even any cannon on the ramparts of Caſtell, the garriſon of which place conſiſts only of a battalion of grenadiers.

HAGUE, September 10

The French troops with our army having yeſterday been joined by all the reinforcements expected, it is thought that an attack will be made upon the enemy to-day. This will prove, that the negociation at our head-quarters, with General Don and the other Engliſh Deputies, has not had any effect; tho' there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that Pruſſia has had ſome ſhare in them, a courier has been diſpatched from hence to Berlin on the 4th inſt. and it being the general opinion that the late inactivity was cauſed by the negociations.

Yeſterday afternoon an Engliſh brig carried off one of our telegraphs from the coaſt of Nordwyk, about 12 miles diſtant from hence.

At Antwerp, large magazines of corn, hay, and oats, are collected in the caſtle, and many troops and great quantities of artillery are paſſing through that place for Bergen-op Zoom.

Six thouſand men are on their march, from the frontiers of France, for our republic.

September 14.

LETTER

From Adjutant-General D'Ardenne, Chief of the General Staff to the Batavian Directory:

Head Quarters at Alkmaer, 11th Sept.

Citizens Directors,

As ſoon as the general in Chief had aſſembled an army nearly equal to that of the enemy, he reſolved, agreeable to your wiſhes, on a general attack. This morning at 5 o'clock, purſuant to his orders the Army marched in three columns againſt the enemy. The right wing was commanded by Lieutenant-general Daendels, was charged with the attack of Enigenburg and St. Marreh. The column of the centre under General Dumonceau, was poſted with its right wing near the left wing of General Daendel's, and its left below Crabbendam, on the right border of the Canal of Alkmaer, as far as the Zyp.

The enemy was entrenched behind the dyke of the Zyp, and had raiſed batteries both along the dyke and in his front. By the vigour of our attack he was at firſt obliged to abandon his advanced poſts and retreat behind the dyke. The French forced him to abandon Camp; ſeveral times they drove the enemy to his laſt entrenchment, but the fire of the enemy, who was entrenched not only behind the dyke, but likewiſe beyond the canal below the ſluice of the Zyp to the environs of Petten, oppoſed obſtacles which the heroic courage of the French could not overcome. Several of the troops attempted to ſwim over the canal, and about 20 were drowned with arms in their hands; by the courage which was generally diſplayed it could not be remarked that there were any new raiſed men among the troops. They remained maſters of the field of battle, and occupy Camp and Slapperdyſt: they had about 650 wounded; the Brigade General David is wounded mortally, and many officers, among others 22 in two battalions of the 42d half brigade.

The Engliſh not having left their entrenchments, their loſs cannot be exactly aſcertained, but it is thought to be very conſiderable.

The following letter from General Brune, to the

BATAVIAN DIRECTORY,

was read yeſterday in the firſt Chamber.

Head Quarters, Alkmaer, 12th Sept.

Citizen Directors,

The chief of the general Staff has informed you that we attacked the enemy yeſterday. The day would have been deciſive for us had all the Corps done their duty alike; we have however, retained the poſitions we had before the battle, and have even taken ſome others nearer the enemy.

Some Corps have behaved well, and in them are brave men whoſe names deſerve to be made known; as ſoon as the generals of Diviſion have ſent me in their reports, I ſhall ſend you the names of thoſe who are entitled to praiſe and reward; the cowards ſhall be diſmiſſed from the Army and then I hope our efforts againſt the enemy will be crowned with ſucceſs.

WESTPHALIA, September 12.

The Pruſſian troops which marched from Weſtphalia, conſiſts of 8,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and ſome artillery. On the 25th, the two battalions of Bila and count Wedel will march from Osnabruck, and proceed, by way of Iburg, Glandorff, Tegle, Munſter, and Dulmer, to Weſel, where they will arrive on the 22d for what purpoſe is not poſitively known, but it is generally believed that they will occupy the frontier.

LOWER ELBE, September 18.

In addition to the news from Conſtantinople, given in our paper of yeſterday, we have to ſtate, that on the 10th of Auguſt two expreſſes arrived from the commanders of the Turkiſh land and ſea forces deſtined to act againſt Egypt, with the confirmation of Aboukir having been taken by the Turks. The entrenchments made on the coaſt by the French, as well as the city, were ſtormed on the 12th of July, and it is ſaid that 500 French were killed and 50 taken priſoners, the reſt betook themſelves to flight towards Alexandria, whither they were purſued when the expreſs came away. Another column of the Turkiſh army marched againſt Damietta. Theſe expreſſes and an officer from the Captain Pacha, were moſt handſomely rewarded by the Grand Segnior.

From the armies of Italy, nothing has tranſpired ſince the laſt direct intelligence.

The remainder of the French army is ſaid to be encamped between Coni and Mondovi, and as Novi is not yet taken, they may perhaps endeavour to defend their mountainous ſituation, in hopes of being joined and ſupported by the army of General Championet.

General Brune has officially notified that 12,500 men would ſpeedily and ſucceſſively arrive, for the defence of Holland: thus, if the Anglo Ruſſian Army do not ſpeedily make farther progreſs in getting the cities of Haerlem, Rotterdam and Amſterdam into their poſſeſſion, the war may laſt longer in Holland than they have imagined.

BRUSSELS, September 12.

A detachment of 6000 French troops is on its march for the Batavian Republic. The day before yeſterday 1000 men ſet out from Antwerp, for Breda. The ſame day two ſquadrons of huzzars, coming from the interior of France, paſſed by here without ſtopping, for Holland. Yeſterday after the arrival of a meſſenger ſent by General Brune to Gen. Tilly, commander in Chief of the new united departments, orders were ſent to the garriſons of Liege, Namur, and Ghent, to march for Holland, to reinforce the French Army in that country. Some troops are alſo detached from the neighbourhood of Oſtend, for the ſame deſtination. Theſe are to be replaced by 30 companies of veterans from the interior, ſome of whom are already arrived on the coaſts.

Several Generals, Adjutants, and other officers appointed by the Directory to command in Holland, have paſſed through here within theſe three days.

According to letters from the Rhine, it ſeems that the Archduke Charles, at the head of an Army of 40,000 men, means to remove the theatre of war to the Lower Rhine. In conſequence thereof, the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein will be put in a ſtate of defence. Orders are given to repair the head of the bridge near Neuwied, and make new entrenchments, which will be furniſhed with a great quantity of Artillery.

The War Miniſter has ordered the forming of the magazines at Luxemburgh to be completed as ſoon as poſſible, forbidding any thing to be taken away, which might be ſerviceable to the Armies.

During the night of the 9th inſtant, a meſſenger paſſed through here on his way to Paris with diſpatches, it is ſaid, of the greateſt importance. This meſſenger ſaid, ſeveral regiments of Pruſſian troops had received orders to leave the Weſer to go to the Rhine, between Weſel and Emmerich. The ſame night ſeveral other meſſengers from Paris to Holland paſſed this city.

Since the day before yeſterday 20 ſail of Engliſh ſhips have appeared off Oſtend. It is thought that the third expedition from England is intended againſt the iſland of Zealand or Belgium.

The preparations of defence continue on the coaſts with zeal. In caſe of neceſſity all the moveable columns in the neighbouring department of old France will march to the coaſts.

The garriſons of Maubeuge and Moulines have received orders to march for Oſtend, and the inhabitants are invited to take up arms to guard the arſenals and keep peace and tranquility.—Beſides theſe corps there are troops continually marching through here for Holland.

All the troops that can be ſpared from Valenciennes, Liſle, Douay, Dunkirk, &c. are now marching to the coaſt. The works before Ehrenbreitſtein are completed, and the place is proviſioned for 4000 men, for one year; there are 105 pieces of cannon on the ramparts and outworks.

A corps of veterans is arrived from the interior to organize and train the levy of conſcripts in Belgium, which is accelerated by all means poſſible.

Several ſchuyts are expected here with the wounded from Holland: orders are given to prepare the hoſpitals for them. It is ſaid that ſeveral military hoſpitals will be formed on the frontiers of Holland.

From the VISTULA, Sept 10.

His Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia has raiſed field marſhal count Suwarrow to the dignity of a Prince of the Empire, ſurnamed "the Italian."

PARIS, Sept. 19.

It was reported at Berlin on the 28th of Auguſt, that the king of Pruſſia is at this moment doing every thing in his power to negociate a peace.

It is ſaid in our papers that 20,000 men having joined Maſſena's army, it now conſiſts of 100,000 men, and the news of a terrible and deciſive battle is expected every day.

The Spaniſh ſhips of war at Rochefort are expected at Breſt; ſome ſhips have ſailed to accompany them, and the whole combined fleet are preparing in caſe of need, to protect their entrance into the port. M. de Gravina, in caſe of any operation, is to have the command in chief.

The body of Gen. Joubert was brought to Toulon on the 27th Auguſt.

After the battle of Novi on the 15th Auguſt, Field Marſhal Suwarrow embraced General Melas on the field of battle, and before the whole army called him the conqueror of Novi.

A decree has been publiſhed at Milan, according to which all thoſe who have loſt their eſtates under the Democratic Government, are to have them reſtored, though they might have paſſed into other hands.

In conſequence of an order of the 19th ult. all the property of the allies of the French, viz: Dutch, Genoeſe, Geneveſe, Corſicans and Swiſs whoſe cantons are occupied by the French, have been confiſcated in Tuſcany. Should any of the inhabitants of Tuſcany conceal ſuch effects they are to be impriſoned, or fined to the double amount of their value.

A letter from Dreſden of the 8th inſtant, ſtates the following extraordinary occurrence:

On Friday laſt the princeſs of Hohenlohe and ſuite arrived here, and alighted at the Hotel de Pologne. This morning the doors of her apartments were found open, the bed of the princeſs and the floor of her bed-room ſtained with blood, and neither ſhe, nor her jewels, money, clothes and other effects to be found. None of her ſervants or equipage are miſſing. Horſemen have been diſpatched in different directions, and every body is anxious to unriddle this myſterious circumſtance.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 17.

This morning two Engliſh Officers arrived here from Holland. They left the Texel on Tueſday the 10th inſtant, when the engagement between the Engliſh and Batavian ſquadrons had commenced. A few Engliſh miles from the coaſt, they met the Ruſſian fleet of transports with 9000 troops expecting the pilots to conduct them into the Texel. It was ſuppoſed that they were the ſecond diviſion from England, and that the firſt had ſailed for Yarmouth.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange, after his arrival at the Helder, went on board of a ſmall Dutch man of war, and between 3 and 400 Dutch ſailors offered to fight for him on ſhore. They were accordingly landed on the iſland of

...zette.

No. 6

...R OF MARKET-STREET.

...ch, by order of the English General. Ad... of Story was released on his parole, and the ...ish fleet sailed on the 10th instant with a fair ...d for Sheerness, to secure it at any rate, for ...e Prince of Orange.

...The 3d division of the English expedition had ...rrived, and the whole of the English force ...s estimated at between 18 and 19,000 men ...who are by this time joined by 9000 Rus... ...the first that arrived on the Dutch coast. ...very day Dutch deserters come over to the ...sh, and volunteer their services for the ...ce of Orange.

FROM THE VIENNA COURT GAZETTE, OF *September 4.*

...According to authentic accounts from Con... ...of the 24 of July, Buonaparte as... ...his misfortunes in the two bloody battles ...near Acre, to the circumstance that the Druses ...from Mount Libanon, whom Buonaparte had ...brought over to his party by means of manifes... ...and who were to have attacked the com... ...the Turks and English in the rear, arrived too ...late. In vain (say those accounts) Colonel La... ...Noir (the standard in his hand) met his death; ...an attempted Bounaparte, at the head of ...infantry, to keep his army together: he was ...routed, and every thing would have been lost ...had not Gen. Grosser with a troop of horse, ...made a skilful manœuvre, by attacking the ...Turks in the rear. At the same time when Bu... ...parte was rallying his infantry, the chief of ...the Engineers Gen. Murhard advanced with 30 ...guns, and made a dreadful carnage among ...them. This gave Buonaparte time to re... ...the Turks. The Druses, arriving too late, returned ...to the mountains, and Bounaparte was forced ...to fly against Syria, and instead of conquests, to think ...of his flight and safety, as he could no longer ...trust in the Arabians, and had hardly 3000 ...men of his army remaining which on his arrival ...in Syria, consisted of 30 000 men."

LINDAU, September 10

"We are this moment informed that the right ...wing of the French army, under General Mas... ...sena has attacked the army under general Hotze ...at different points, and driven it from the canton ...of Glarus. The inhabitants of that canton fought ...bravely for the Austrians, and lost a great num... ...ber of men. The particulars are expected.

American News.

NEW-YORK, November 19.

ANOTHER "FRENCH HUG" EVADED.

The following information Capt. Hughes of the ...Reuben, from New Orleans, arrived at Phila... ...delphia, received from Capt. Tombs, of the ship ...Vincennes, belonging to New York, then in the ...Mississippi, bound up to New Orleans: Captain ...Tombs stated, that off the Moro, on the 2d Oc... ...tober, a long low schooner mounting 14 guns and ...full of men, from out of the Havanna, gave chase ...to him and after some time came within hail, ...and ordered him to throw his top sail to the mast ...or be liable by the consequences. On Capt. Tombs's ...refusal, the privateer gave him a broad side, ...which was immediately returned. The action ...continued 17 minutes, and was terminated by ...the blowing up of the privateer. The Chesapeake's ...boats were hoisted out directly to afford every ...assistance but not a vestige of her or any of the ...people to be seen. The privateer in the ac... ...tion had her bowsprit, foremast and main top ...mast shot away. She fought under the bloody flag, and the ...men during the action were heard singing Car... ...magnole!

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.

Letters from the Havanna, of the 1st instant ...mention, that government had ordered that no ...more French may be landed; and further, that ...it suspected those already residing there would ...be ordered away; what was the occasion of this ...order was a secret.

...Much has been said in several papers in the ...United States, relative to the case of JONATHAN ...Robbins alias THOMAS NASH, lately given up by ...the American Government to the British Admi... ...ralty in Jamaica, and since tried and executed there ...for being concerned in the mutiny on board the ...Hermione frigate,—Having sworn that he was a ...native of Danbury, in Connecticut, and conse... ...quently claiming the priviledges of an AMERICAN ...CITIZEN, the following papers have been publish... ...ed to shew the falsity of that oath.

DANBURY, September 16th 1799.

WE, the subscribers, select men of the town ...of Danbury, in the state of Connecticut, certify ...that we have always been inhabitants of said town, ...and are from forty-five to fifty-seven years of age, ...and have never known an inhabitant of this town ...by the name of Jonathan or Nathan Robbins, and ...that there has not been, nor now is, any family ...known by the name of Robbins, within the limits.

Certified per

ELI MYGOTT,
EBEN. BENEDICT,
JUSTUS BARNUM,
BENJ. HICHBOK.

DANBURY, September 16, 1799.

I, the subscriber, late town clerk for the town ...of Danbury in the state of Connecticut, certifies ...that I have kept the town records 25 years, viz. ...from January 1771, until the year 1796, that ...I know 56 years of age, and that he never ...knew the person by the name of Robbins, born ...and living in the said town of Danbury, during ...the space of 25 years, before or since.

MAJOR TAYLOR.

Perfectly satisfactory as this evidence must be, it may nevertheless be proper to add, the dying confession of this pirate, as it is stated in an official letter from sir Hyde Parker: in consequence of Nash, one of the ringleaders in the mutiny, murders, &c. on board the Hermione, being delivered up by the United States to me, he has been tried by a court martial, sentenced to suffer death, and afterwards hung in chains, which sentence has been put in execution. HE ACKNOWLEDGED HIMSELF TO BE AN IRISHMAN."

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated September 23.

"In consequence of a royal order, issued by his majesty in April last, which arrived here last Wednesday, it is decreed by the officers of the revenue, no longer to permit the trade lately carried on here by the Americans, and to limit them strictly to the stipulations of the treaty, which only allows them the right of depositt. How long this decree will continue is uncertain, if long, it will be the ruin of the colony.

"The late epidemic in this place has been extremely mortal. Since the middle of July near 1400 souls have perished 300 of whom were Americans, English and Irish".

Rigaud's barges are extremely troublesome. They greatly embarrass trade by their indiscriminate captures. Every vessel of any nation, that they can capture is lawful prize. They lately attacked an American armed vessel that beat them off. Soon after they met an English schooner under Spanish colours, and inhumanly massacred every person on board.

Pittsburgh, December 7.

Mr. SCULL,

In answer to the observations in your last, I observe,

1. That you were not called upon for the author of the communication, was because, upon reflection, it appeared to me that we had not a right, but in a legal course.

2. The answer to the communication was withdrawn, because we found that our information had wronged a person, who was stated to us to be the author.

3. That a printer is answerable for publications in his paper, even though the author is given up, is not a *new doctrine;* but as old as the common law.

4. The *communication*, was not a *mere pretext*, but the occasion of talking of another press. It was the last circumstance, and first noticed. But it is fair to acknowledge, that it was not the leading reason, though one that reconciled us to it. You did not approve or disapprove, but we thought you ought to have *disapproved*, or rejected altogether.

5. That I may have occasionally talked of another press, is possible though I do not recollect; but it has been often talked of to me. I have talked of a private press, for my own use as a literary man, it not being convenient for you to publish a pamphlet or the like, and being of opinion that the price demanded by you for any thing I had done of this kind, was more than I could afford.

6. I did say in conversation some time ago, to yourself, that I did not like the general spirit of your paper for some time past: I did not detail the reasons; but they were *not*, because *it has not teemed with abuse of the government. its officers, and its supporters.* As to my abusing government, *or being in the habit of it*, which seems to be insinuated, you have been upwards of thirteen years a printer, and I have been for that time, a correspondent, and I give you leave to open your files to any one that chooses to inspect, and point out my publications. Indeed, after this, as soon as I have leisure, I mean to make a selection of them myself, and publish them, that it may appear whether I have been an advocate of the constitution, and a supporter of the government or the contrary.

The reasons of another press are hinted at in an address of which I send you a copy. Indeed there seems to be a use for two presses, it is so little that one weekly paper can communicate. In the city there is scarcely a householder but takes a daily paper, and some two, which is six or more in the week. The people of the country have as much need of information as the town, in a government founded on opinion, and where the sentiments of the people govern. In a contest for power, or difference of opinion upon principle, it is difficult for a press not to have a leaning or be suspected of it. And the party in whose interest it is not thought to be, will naturally look to another.

Yours,
H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Far be it from me to give just offence to any of my fellow citizens—and really I cannot see that there is any in the COMMUNICATION to deserve resentment or the epithet LIBELLOUS. An aspersion had been thrown on this place by a publication in the Aurora. To contradict this (which was false) a COMMUNICATION called it a Jacobin lie, and as it MUST have come from this place, said it MIGHT have been an object with the meeting at Smur's. This was not an attack upon any individual, but on the spirit of the party, and was excuseable in relieving the whole town from a slander. A clamour is raised against the exposure of the aspersion, and the author of the exposure makes another communication, laughing at this clamour. And for all this, the printer is to be run down and ANOTHER press established "for the preservation of our honor abroad, and the support of our standing at home." Gentlemen, is this the Liberty of the Press which ye toasted at your convivial meeting? This is French liberty; liberty in name and tyranny in fact. This Liberty of the Press then amounts to this, that a printer may publish that the voters for Mr. Ross are "Traitors, Tories, French Aristocrats, Apostate Whigs, British Agents and Subjects, and their corrupt dependents—that Washington and Adams are of the same description" and this shall excite no resentment; but when any thing is said of JACOBIN LIES the printer is to be denounced, the country set in an uproar, and ANOTHER press established. It will be seen what is meant by ANOTHER press.

It is not for me to say, what is the COMMON LAW, but if Mr. Brackenridge chooses to prosecute me for what he calls a LIBEL, I will endeavour to shew him that it is a NEW DOCTRINE to make a printer answerable, when the author is ready to come forward.

Mr. Brackenridge acknowledges that the communication was not the leading reason for encounding the raging another press—it is then a MERE PRETEXT, basely made use of to raise the resentmen... of my fellow citizens against me.

Mr. Brackenridge likes not "the spirit of m... Press." This gives me no uneasiness. Can h... charge me with publishing falsehoods, or wit... holding truth from the public? He calls himsel... supporter of the government. Let him take ... the credit he can on this score. I am not his ... cuser, and it is not necessary for me to furnis... matter for his condemnation. Let him come forw... ward with his press, and "support his honor ... abroad, and standing at home."

Mr. Brackenridge knows that it is not a fact that his ideas a year ago, was only a private press. I could bring testimony to the contrary. He knows his talk about plenty of intelligence and cheapness of printing, is only to GULL those he can make tools of. What Printer prints cheaper than I do? What sheet is better filled than mine? He may indeed get a Printer to publish what may be more agreeable to himself—but I submit to my readers, whether any can fill the sheet with more useful intelligence.

The Citizens of the Western Country will determine, whether my conduct as a Printer, has been proper, or the contrary.

The EDITOR.

For the Gazette,

Hugo, the Ballad Maker, in his late song makes Sm-r and himself the HEROES—Sm-r cuff'd a tall lad and knocked down D-bb-ns; a gentleman, who certainly is not easily scared, made his escape home, lest Hugo would put out his eye—"very like a whale." I wonder where these HEROES bury their DEAD.

GRAVE DIGGER.

(BY DESIRE.)

Answer of the Governor elect, to an address from the Republican Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

An address from the republican citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, on my election to the chief magistracy of the state of Pennsylvania, affords me very sincere pleasure. I thank you most cordially for your favorable opinion and kind expressions of me, and trust you entertain a well founded hope that under my administration, our present happy system of Government, raised on the authority of the people only, will by the favor of God, be continued inviolate; and that neither foreign nor domestic enemies, neither intrigue, menace, nor seduction shall privail against it. The open arts and secret practices of its enemies have been completely excited and exhausted in the late election, *Traitors, Refugees, Tories, French aristocrats British agents, Britisb subjects, and their corrupt dependants, together with not a few apostate Whigs,* all combined against your candidate; the most abominable lies were propagated and nothing omitted that could arrest a vote—and what is strange but true, all the officers and expectants of office under the President of the United States, not only in Pennsylvania but in the neighbouring states, joined in the coalition, with very few exceptions—[‡ The constitution of the United States and of Pennsylvania, shall be the rule of my government—security of persons, property, liberty and reputations, my chiefest care, and my best endeavors shall be exerted to fulfil all your reasonable and just expectations.]

Your tender and affectinate expressions of regard for my life and health are extremely kind and obliging—permit me devoutedly to reciprocate them with you.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

‡ The lines marked [*thus*] were omitted in the two first publications in the Aurora, either in the copy from the author, or by the printer.

[It is a Libel on the good people of Pennsylvania to attribute the above performance even to one of its puissant Colonels of the Militia of 1776—But to suppose it written by a grave Doctor of Laws, a learned Chief Justice, or a pious and sober Governor elect—the thing is impossible—Is it not more like the work of some enraged Democrat—some infuriated Jacobin?

PEOPLE of the Western Country! a respectable majority of you opposed the Election of the present Governor.——CITIZENS of Allegheny! a majority of more than 1100 of you opposed the Election of the present Governor—Are ye Traitors, Refugees, Tories, French Aristocrats, British Agents, British Subjects, or are ye Apostate Whigs?——Matchless Impudence! "Poor Pennsylvania!"

Just arrived and for Sale, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT,

At JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, September 19.

...hey had ... after a ...ire from ... to state, ...Tebert ...danger... Schorl, ...abandon, ...y Major... ...nding the ...rigade was ...alions of ...eutenant ...menhuy... ...rigade of ...under the ...am. The ...for a consi... ...tire want ...ssians, and ...engaged ...n Petten ...e attack ...ere the ...n, was ...Three ...separate ...bendam ...General ...cann... in the conteft.

it is material to state, that nearly 13 000 men ... the allied troops had unavoidably no share in ... action.

In viewing the several circumstances which ... curred during this arduous day, I cannot av... expressing the obligations I owe to Lieut. Ge... rals Dundas, and Sir James Pulteney, for th... able assistance, and also to mention my great ... tisfaction at the conduct of Major Generals ... Royal Highness Prince William, D'Oyley, M... ners, Burrard, and Don, to whose spirited ex... tions the credit gained by the brigades they co... manded is greatly to be imputed.

Captain Sir Home Popham and the several ... ficers of my staff —————— exerted the... selves to the utmost, and rendered me most ess... tial service. I feel also much indebted to ... spirited conduct of a detachment of seamen, ... der the direction of Sir Home Popham and C... Godfrey of the navy, in the conduct of three ... boats, each carrying one 12 pound carron... which acted with considerable effect on the ... mael Canal; nor must I omit expressing my ... knowledgments to the Russian Major Gene... Essen, Sedmoratzky, and Schutorff.

I transmit herewith returns of the killed ... wounded, &c.

I am, Sir, your's,
FREDERICK.

Yesterday morning, in the court of oyer and terminer, came on the trial of David Frothingham, foreman in the office of the Argus, charged with printing and publishing in that paper of the 6th inst. a libel against General Hamilton, in which, amongst other things, this gentleman is charged with being at the bottom of a plan for suppressing the Aurora by pecuniary means. The trial lasted from eleven in the morning until four in the afternoon; when the jury retired, and about 7 o' clock in the evening returned with a verdict of GUILTY. Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Attorney-General Hoffman, and Mr. Colden, Assistant-Attorney-General; for the defendant, Messrs, Edward and Brockholst Livingston.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

Extract of a letter dated, United States, at sea, November 6, received by Brig West Point, arrived at New York.

"*We have been three days out, with fine weather. The Commissioners say, we are going to Lisbon.*" *This goes by the Brig West-Point.*

The King of Spain has DECLARED WAR *against the emperor of Russia, on the 18th of September.*

Captain Mann of the schooner Sea Flower, from Porto Cavallo, informs, that on the 25th of October, in the morning, on his passage from La Guira to Porto Cavallo, he was brought to by the British frigate Surprise, captain Hamilton. The Surprise had then in her possession the Spanish frigate Hermione, formerly a British frigate commanded by Captain Pigott.

The Surprise had the night before sent six boats, manned with eighty men, and boarded the Hermione, then lying in Porto Cavallo. The Englishmen knocked down the centinels upon deck, and dispatched the Spaniards as fast as they attempted to come up, until the ship was surrendered. In this gallant enterprize, captain Hamilton informed captain M. that he had lost but 3 men. Sixty of the Spaniards were killed.

The Hermione was completely fitted, provisioned for six months, and manned with 350 men. The whole of the crew were stowed on board the schooner Sea Flower, by which they were carried back to Porto Cavallo.

Captain Mann left at Porto Cavallo the 4th instant, the ship Three Sisters, of and from New York, just arrived.

A Baltimore account says, that the Hermione had on board, when taken, in specie and cargo, upwards of two millions of dollars.

From the Baltimore Telegraphe, Nov. 2.

F R A U D.

A cheat of a peculiar kind has been practised in this city, for what length of time we cannot ascertain, but it was yesterday detected at the Bank of Baltimore. It is as follows: "Many of the notes of five dollars have been transformed into twenty dollars, by erasing the word and figure *five* and inserting in their stead that of *twenty*. We give this as it was communicated to us yesterday, not being enabled to procure any further particulars.

By virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the first Saturday in February next,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of unimproved land, situate in Moon township, adjoining lands of Jonas Davis, Elias Elliott and others; being part of the REAL estate of *Abraham Gum*, late of said county, deceased. Attendance will be given at said time and place by

JENET GUM, *Administratrix.*

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, *Prothonotary.*

Pittsburgh, 3d Decemb. 1799. 5 w3.

LATEST
Foreign Occurrences.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 16.

...ay the Porte received intelligence, ...e Muftapha Pacha affifted by the Anglo ...nd Turkish fleets, had taken Aboukir ...tle, in Egypt. The Allied fleets have ...ed a communication in Egypt; the ...ops are marching against Alexandria, ...appears to have been effected towards ...r Egypt. Several facks with ears of ...enemy as are killed, are arrived here. ...ast Seignior has preſented the Tartar, ...ght this intelligence, with a valuable ...a penſion for life.

...moment a ſhip arrived here from St. ...Acre, having a number of Turks on ...ho were wounded in the battle of Abou... ...hich Sir Sidney Smith commanded the ...was very obſtinate and bloody. A great ...ſlaughter on both ſides, and 1500 French were ...e ſword.

...Captain Pacha with his fleet is ſtill near ...Dardanelles. Several Ruſſian ſhips of war ...rrived in the Black Sea, with ammunition ...the combined fleets. Some ſtrangers have ...been ſeized here, as ſpies from the French.

...French men who ſome time ago attempt... ...fire to all the ſhips in our harbour, and ...damage of a million and an half of pia... ...ve been executed.

...Paris letters of the 10th inſtant contain a ...tion of that active Miniſter Bernadotte, ...French Generals Commanders in Chief; ...hat "if victory, for ſome time faithleſs, ...yed to return to the banners of the Re... ...the Directory knew all the cauſe of this ...government; the armies have ſtruggled ... ...hoſe climates, again...

THE
Extraordinary Adventures
OF COUNT BENIOWSKY,

From "Wraxall's Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dreſden, Warſaw and Vienna," juſt publiſhed.

AMONG the ſingular characters which Vienna furniſhes at the preſent moment, is the celebrated Count Beniowſky. I meet him frequently in company, and have liſtened with admiration as well as entertainment to the recital of his adventures, which exceed in audacity, every thing related of the Buccaneers in the laſt century, and have juſtly acquired him no ſmall reputation. He is by birth a Hungarian, of a noble extraction, and not above thirty ſix years old. During the period of a general tranquility which ſucceeded to the peace of 1763, when Poland offered almoſt the only field in Europe for enterprize and military talents: Beniowſky in common with many of his countrymen, joined the Poliſh confederates, who took up arms againſt Staniſlaus and his protectors the Ruſſians. Their cauſe was unfortunate—the far greater number of thoſe who ventured to oppoſe the troops of Catharine, having periſhed by the ſword, or languiſhed out their lives in poverty, exile, and every variety of wretchedneſs.

Beniowſky being taken priſoner in one of the ſkirmiſhes, among the woods near the frontiers of Hungary and Poland, was driven along with a number of other captives to the city of [illegible] in the Ukraine. They were chained, as I have ſeen declare, like wild beaſts, expoſed to all the vicciſſitudes of heat and cold, augmented by the want of cloths, of food, and of cleanlineſs—Though incapacitated by his wounds from walking, except with the aſſiſtance of crutches, he was not the leſs compelled to perform the march on foot, ſubjected to blows and every ſpecies of indignity as well as cruelty. More than three fourths of the number expired on the road; and the ſurvivers, among whom was Beniowſky, were tranſported from Kiow to Kaſan. While there he endeavoured to excite an inſurrection againſt the Ruſſian government, in which he failed. Having nevertheleſs effected his eſcape from Kaſan, he reached Peterſburgh without being diſcovered: whence he projected to embark for ſome other part of Europe. He had even contracted in a Dutch ſhip, and was going a board—when either by the treachery of the captain, or by the vigilance of the police, he was hired and committed to priſon.

Catharine only liberated him from confinement, to ſend him into exile. After travelling many weeks in a covered ſledge, over a ſnowy waſte, ſurrounded by almoſt perpetual darkneſs, he arrived at Tobolſky, in Siberia, where he learned that he was to be further ſent on to Kamtſchatka. Near a year elapſed between his departure from Peterſburgh and his arrival at that ſavage and ſequeſtrated extremity of the Ruſſian empire. He traverſed the immenſe portion of Aſia, which ſeparates Siberia from Kamſchatka, and found on his arrival a number of exiles, ſome among whom had been his friends and companions. After receiving fire arms, they were ordered to provide for their own ſubſiſtence, and likewiſe to furniſh a certain number of furs and tallies for the uſe of the Empreſs, theſe articles conſtituting the principal ſources of her revenue.

Unbended by the nature of his ſituation, which ſeemed to preclude hope, as well as aſſiſtance, Beniowſky conceived the daring project of liberating himſelf, and of eſcaping from the dominions of Catharine. Having concerted meaſures for the purpoſe with his companions who conſented to follow and to periſh with him, they attacked the Ruſſian guard and put them to the ſword. Without loſing an inſtant, Beniowſky marched againſt the fort, entered it, and cut to pieces the garriſon, together with the governor himſelf, after a deſperate reſiſtance. They then ſeized on all the furs in the public magazines which they put on board a veſſel, equipped for the purpoſe of making diſcoveries among the Archipelago, that is ſcattered in the unknown ocean between Aſia and America. Accompanied by near a hundred of his followers, all of them, deſtitute of almoſt any means except cou-

This morning
again, and are ...for navigation turning...s latitudes equally ...probably another ...lement as they are unexplored by navigators. ...morning early. In the courſe of his voyage, Beniowſky had ...our brave defen...encounter every calamity by which human na... ...only ſtrong beſides could be attended. Famine, ſickneſs, mutiny, tempeſt and ſhipwreck, threatened by turns ...are poſted behind ...terminate his romantic life and adventures. ...avenues to whic...ſter vainly attempting to navigate north, by ...les it coſt what ...frozen ocean that ſurrounds the pole, he ...to drive them on to the ſouth, and reached, he pretends, ...they receive there of the iſlands of Japan, and was hoſpitably ...ceived by the natives. In the iſland of Formoſa, rendered famous by the pretended hiſtory ...ing. ...Palmanazar, where he likewiſe landed—he ...By expreſs, ...tered (I cannot clearly underſtand on what ...gence, that the ...tence) into hoſtilities with the natives, which ...of Spezzia, and ...re productive of very ſanguinary conſequences. ...He finally entered the river of Macao, in ...MALTA, whence he returned to Europe. It is ...Laſt night to...ſible to contemplate ſuch an enterprize, ...commenced. T...out a mixture of aſtoniſhment and incredu... ...moſt uninterrup...The expedition of the Argonauts, to ce... ...nine in the mor...ated in antiquity, the chiefs of which were ...few ſhots have b...d by poſterity to divine honors, cannot ...the ſmalleſt compariſon, in real danger or ...culty, with Beniowſky's navigation. Co... ...STRA...s himſelf had not greater impediments ...On the 5th in...which to ſtruggle, from the ſcarcity, the in... ...national guards ...dination, and the ſuperſtition of his follow... ...ban and Lauterb...who were many times about to ſeize and ...in the cantons o...ere from ...orders to occupy...e French Cabinet, which under the late ...march to the ...originally protected and even aided the Po... ...Yeſterday th...confederates extended its notice to Beniow... ...Kehl, where th...Deeply impreſſed with his affording cou... ...creaſed, but the...and ſucceſs, the Duke D'Aiguillon, Choi... ...have likewiſe ...'s ſucceſſor, not only called him to be gra... ...the army of t...ouſly received in France where he landed on ...is return to Europe, but has ſince conferred on ...him ſeveral various military, pecuniary, and ho... ...VI...rary marks of the bounty of the crown. This ...General Extraordinary adventurer was ſoon afterwards ...combined Armament out to Madagaſcar, a part of the globe to ...rial Com...which the cabinet of Verſailles has long directed ...its attention, and with the interior as well as productions of which country they are far better acquainted than ourſelves, or any European nation. I am aſſured he has already rendered to Louis XVI very important ſervices there, and it is imagined that he will again be diſpatched thither, to inveſtigate more minutely the reſources commercial and political, of that little known and extenſive iſland. He is at preſent on a viſit here to his native country, where his ſurpriſing adventures and deſperate atchievements have procured him the moſt flattering reception. People of every rank croud round him to hear the ſtory of his eſcape, which he recounts with a coldneſs and even phlegm, that increaſes its effect.

The lineaments of his countenance correſpond wonderfully with his atchievements—and by whole figure, which is robuſt and vigorous, conveys the idea of determined intrepidity. During his campaigns in Poland, he got numerous wounds—particularly one in the haunch, which has much diſabled him from exertions of activity. When he repoſes his body on the wounded ſide, which is greatly contracted in conſequence of the muſcles having been interſected, he appeared of a middle ſize. But when he riſes on the other leg, he ſuddenly becomes ſix feet in height. It is ſuppoſed that his ſtay here will not be long, and that he means ſoon to return to France, in the military ſervice, of which crown he is engaged. Should he ever by any accident fall into the hands of the Ruſſians, Catharine would probably offer him up as a victim to the number of her ſubjects whom Beniowſky put to death. But of ſuch an event there ſeems little or no probability.

MANNERS
OF THE
SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.

The ſocieties of religious perſons who have with ſo much piety and favour undertaken to propagate the light of chriſtianity in the iſles which are ſpread over the immenſe face of the Southern ocean, muſt be greatly pleaſed with the ſucceſs of their firſt great effort. They have undertaken the generous taſk, with the ſpirit of pureſt benevolence, and at a moſt ſeaſonable period, when they may happily correct the miſchief, which the previous viſits of European navigators inflicted upon theſe remote people. It appears too certain, that the firſt fruits of communication with the iſlanders was to plant among them our moſt inveterate diſeaſes, the fatal progreſs of which, is moſt rapid. The Miſſionaries will materially contribute to their reſtoration to health. They will be known to them only by the favours they confer, not the injuries they commit, and their example will, no doubt, in the progreſs of time, make a happy change in their condition and lives. They will not find a barren ſoil to cultivate. The following anecdote will ſhew, that, although the original vices ſtill prevail in Otaheite, the people are capable of tenderneſs, attachment, and virtue. The ſtory of Peggy is peculiarly affecting.

"The women of quality allow themſelves greater liberties than their inferiors, and many of the *Arreoy* women pride themſelves on the number of their admirers, and lives in a fearfully promiſcuous intercourſe. Few children can be the conſequence, and theſe are univerſally murdered the moment they are born. Yet with all this many are true and tender wives: their large families prove their ſacred attachment to the individual with whom they are united, and our European ſailors who have cohabited with them have declared that more faithful and affectionate creatures to them and to their children could no where be found. The hiſtory of Peggy Stewart, marks a tenderneſs of heart that never will be heard without emotion—ſhe was daughter of a chief, and taken for his wife by M. Stewart, one of the unhappy mutineers that accompanied Chriſtian, and ſettled in the iſland. They had lived with the old chief in the moſt tender ſtate of endearment—a beautiful little girl who had been the fruit of their union, and was at the breaſt when the Pandora arrived, ſeized the criminals, and ſecured them in irons on board the ſhip. Frantic with grief the unhappy Peggy (for ſo he had named her) flew with her infant into a canoe to the arms of her huſband—the interview was ſo affecting and afflicting that the officers on board were overwhelmed with anguiſh and Stewart himſelf unable to bear the heart rending ſcene, begged ſhe might not again be admitted on board—ſhe was ſeparated from him by violence and conveyed on ſhore in a ſtate of deſpair and grief too big for utterance. Withheld from him, and forbidden to come any more on board, ſhe ſunk into the deepeſt dejection; it preyed on her vitals—ſhe loſt all reliſh for food and life—rejoiced no more—pined under a rapid decay of two months, and fell a victim to her feelings, dying literally of a broken heart. Her child is yet alive, and the tender object of our love having been brought up by a ſiſter who nurſed it as her own, and has diſcharged all the duties of an affectionate mother to the orphan infant."

The miſſionaries found in theſe luxurious iſlands, all the temptations which the former navigators had ſo richly deſcribed; but their piety triumphed over every ſeduction, and their narrative acquires additional intereſt from the candid manner in which they ſtate the amorous perils that they underwent. The following is their account of the firſt appearance of the natives of the iſland of Santa Chriſtina:

"Our firſt viſitors, from the ſhore of Santa Chriſtina came early; they were ſeven beautiful young women, ſwimming quite naked, except a few green leaves tied round their middle; they kept playing round the ſhip for three hours, calling out "WAHINE! WAHINE"! that is, Women, or we are all Women, until ſeveral of the native men had got on board, one of whom being the chief of the iſland, requeſted that his ſiſter might be taken on board, which was complied with. She was of a fair complexion, inclining to a healthy yellow, with a tint of red in her cheek, was rather ſtout, but poſſeſſing ſuch ſymmetry of features, (as did all her companions, that as models for the ſtatuary and painter) their equals can ſcarcely be found.—Our Otaheitean Girl, who was tolerably fair and had a comely perſon, was notwithſtanding greatly eclipſed by theſe women, and I believe felt her inferiority in no ſmall degree: however ſhe was ſuperior in the affableneſs of her manners, and poſſeſſed more of the ſoftneſs and tender feelings of the ſex. She was aſhamed to ſee a woman upon deck quite naked, and ſupplied her with a complete dreſs of Otaheitan cloth, which ſet her off to great advantage, and encouraged thoſe in the water, whoſe numbers were now greatly encreaſed, to importune for admiſſion; and out of pity to them, as we ſaw they would not return, we took them on board, but they were in a meaſure diſappointed, for they did not all ſucceed ſo well as the firſt in getting clothed—nor did our miſchievous goats even ſuffer them to keep their green leaves, for as they turned to accoſt them, they were attacked on each ſide alternately, and completely ſtripped naked."

A new Styptic, which will ſtop bleeding, even of the greateſt blood veſſel, on Amputation.

This ſtyptic has been tried on animals, for experiment's ſake, before a number of perſons who can atteſt the truth of it. It gives little or no pain, nor is it hurtful in its conſequences, as will appear from the preſcription. Take brandy or common ſpirits 2 oz. caſtile ſoap, 2 dr. pot-aſh, 1 dr.—ſcrape the ſoap fine and diſſolve it in the brandy; then add the pot-aſh, and mix it well together, and keep it cloſe in a phial. When you apply it, warm it in a veſſel, or dip pledges of lint into it, and the blood will immediately congeal. It operates by coagulating the blood, both a conſiderable way within the veſſels, as well as the extravagant blood without, and reſtraining at the ſame time the mouths of the veſſels. A few dreſſings of this medicine may be neceſſary when a limb is cut off, if there ſhould ſeem occaſion: although it is to be ſuppoſed that whenever ſtyptics are applied, a careful perſon ſhould be in waiting 'til all danger is over.

The Perſon

WHO has lately abſconded, and left two of his neareſt relations reſponſible for him as ſpecial bail, in a cauſe wherein above the ſum of 1000 dollars has been recovered againſt him, is informed, that if he will return and exonerate his bail, they will overlook his paſt conduct—and they have no doubt of his meeting ſuch leniency from his creditors, as, in addition to their aſſiſtance, will enable him ſoon to recommence buſineſs in ſome other place, with a proſpect of future ſucceſs. His Bail flatter themſelves, he will not heſitate to return and ſurrender himſelf, when he is informed, that they will both be ſubject to impriſonment, if he does not relieve them. If they do not hear of, or from him in one month from this date, they will be under the neceſſity of purſuing and advertiſing him throughout America and Europe. They will render his character ſo infamous that he will not be able to find a reſting place—and they will uſe every power which the laws of all civilized countries have provided for the relief of bail, to arreſt him, and bring him back to this ſtate.

New York, September 24, 1799.

N. B. The Printers throughout the United States will eſſentially ſerve two fellow citizens, who will be ruined, if the above advertiſement has not the deſired effect, by giving this a place in their reſpective papers.

HUGH GIBSON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general and his friends in particular, that he has commenced the FULLING BUSINESS at the mill of Mr. Thomas M'Millen on the pine fork of Peter's creek, within one mile of Mr James M'Call's grift mill, where he intends to carry on ſaid buſineſs in its various branches in dying and fulling, and hopes to give ſatisfaction from his experience and attention to buſineſs.

Allegheny county, Miſſin township, Nov. 19. 1799.

Spend every week day at WORK, and go to Church at leaſt, one part of Sunday.

To all whom it may c...

WHEREAS about the 9th of ... 1799, I called on Mr. Benj... to ſhew me a Lot of Donation Land... Diſtrict, No. ... —accordingly he ... me and made ſurvey of a piece of ... he ſaid was mine, without finding ... or lines, ſaying that there were no ... corners made by the former ſurveyor. ... ſervice the ſaid Stokely charged me ... ſum of *Sixteen Dollars*. Not ſati... ſurvey, I applied to Mr. James H... ſurveyor, who went with me, and ... the numbered corners and lines made by the ... mer ſurveyor—the ſurvey made by ... was erroneous and did not include the ...

My object for having this inſerted is ... the unwary from being impoſed on in ... way by Mr. Stokely, as it appears that he ... entirely unacquainted with that buſineſs.

CHARLES CUMM...

November 26, 1799.

Came to the plantation of ... ſubſcriber living in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Yough, a dark ... COW, about 8 or 9 years old, ear marked, ... has a white face, with brown ſpots about ... eyes and noſe. The owner is deſired to come, ... prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS FOREMAN.

November 15, 1799.

Whereas the ſubſcriber gave ... four Notes of hand to a certain John Roſenbury, ... but as the ſubſcriber has never received any ... value for them, which he can prove, he therefore gives this public information, cautioning ... all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid ... notes, as he is determined not to pay them unleſs ... compelled by law.

OLIVER ROSENBURY.

Allegheny county, Nov. 22, 1799.

STOP A DESERTER.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at this place, on the night of the 15th inſt. JACOB HECKS, a ſoldier in the 10th regiment of United States Infantry, a German, born in Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania. 39 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, hazel eyes, ſandy hair, had on an old linen ſhirt, jacket and trowſers, and a ſoldier's ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter and delivers him to me at this place, or to any officer in the army of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH M'KINNEY, Capt.
10th U. S. Regt.

Pittſburgh, November 27, 1799.

Three Shillings and Nine Pence ... a gallon will be allowed for a few barrels of ... WHISKEY, in exchange for Salt at Tw... an half dollars per buſhel, by

DENNY & BELL...

Pittſburgh, November 28, 1799.

Michael Adam's

keeps for Sale, at his houſe near the Poſt-Office.

Coarſe and Fine Bread, Biſcuit, Cakes and Crackers,

ALSO,

Good two-year old Whiſkey by the Gallon or Barrel.

Pittſburgh, 26, October.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the ſaid State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt of September next, inclusive, and that the ſubſcribers authorized by law, will ſit as a Board at ſaid Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unſatisfied claims already filed, as well as thoſe which may be filed on or before the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.
Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

Five Thouſand Acres

Virginia military land Warrant ... *to be laid between the Scioto and Miami Rivers to be Sold, a great bargain.*

Enquire at the office of Pittſburgh Gazette.

Nov. 7, 1799. tf

WANTED,

Two Journeymen HATTERS.

Enquire of THOMAS WILSON.

Pittſburgh, September 16 1799.

The Weſtern Almanack,

For the year of our Lord

1800,

May be had at this Printing Office.